

THE BOSTON MORNING POST.

PUBLISHED DAILY, AT NO. 21 WATER

STREET, BY BEALS & GREENE.—CHARLES GORDON GREENE, EDITOR.

VOLUME IX. NO. 75.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
FOR GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS,
MARCUS MORTON.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM FOSTER.

POETRY.

From the N. Y. Knickerbocker.
TEARS—AN EXTRACT.—By J. G. Percival.
“O! there is bliss in tears—in tears that flow
From out a heart, where tender feelings swell,
‘That heath with involuntary swell
Of joy or grief, for others’ weal or woe:
The highest pleasures Fortune can bestow,
The proudest deeds that Victory can tell,
The charm that Beauty weareth in her spell,
These holy, happy tears, how far below!
Yes! I would steal me from life’s gaudy show,
And seek a covert in a silent shade,
And where the cheating lights of being glow,
See glory, after glory dimly fade,
And knowing all my brighter visions o’er,
Deep in my bosom’s core my sorrows lay,
And thence the fountain of repentance pour,
Gush after gush, in purer streams away.”

A DISSECTION.

A Correspondent of the *Centinel* gives the following graphic description of a dissection which he once witnessed:—

“Years since, I entered on the history of the French revolution, the atrocities there committed gave me a dislike to that nation, and to every thing connected with it, which is perfectly invincible; yet I certainly would not publicly express this aversion; nor do I even allow it in any thing private and personal to have any practical influence over me. I would treat an individual of that nation as one of any other; I would as readily do an act of kindness for them as for any other, I would not even allow myself to speak unkindly of them more than others, yet the inward feeling still exists, although it be, as it ought to be, inoperative to their injury. So in regard to the surgeons. I cannot take the hand of a surgeon with pleasure. I may take it. Circumstances may render me glad, quite glad, to see the individual; and yet with a current, perhaps a strong one, of good feeling towards the individual, there is still an undertow of aversion. It is not a feeling I would wish to excite in others, or indulge in myself. I honor the profession, if it be not abused, and I would not be behind any one in bestowing the meed of public applause on a skilful and kind-hearted member of it.—But the very tendency of the practice is to harden the heart, that is at least in a certain sense, in a certain way; I do not intend to split hairs here, and therefore you will take my expressions with the latitude in which I use them; I do not say in a bad sense, surgeons are hard-hearted men, I gain would hope they are not so.—The study of anatomy and surgery is one with which I was once not wholly unacquainted. The idea of the satisfaction to be derived from being instrumental in alleviating human suffering, turned my thoughts and also my course of reading to this branch of science. I commenced with no little satisfaction. The deeper I went, the deeper I found it proper to go. I had no master over me but my own inclination, and I confess, I often plunged into one branch of the subject after another, as an ambitious stripling, desirous of becoming an expert swimmer, glances at the commencement of his lessons into the river, reluctant yet resolved.

At length I began to think of attending a course of lectures on practical surgery. All my feelings rose in opposition to the intention. As a preliminary step, I accepted an invitation from a late lamented Professor and former classmate, to attend at a dissection of a notorious pirate. I took my seat in the theatre. The cloth was removed from his face. I gazed on its good—*I might say fine features*: pale, serene, yet stern in death. The knife glanced over it, and it seemed to gather sternness at its sacrilegious approach. I shall never forget that look: the feelings of that moment I could describe, but, though years have intervened, the breath even now thickens and the heart contracts unequally at the bare recollection, and I forbear to express feelings of which even the recital would be painful.

The lecturer proceeded in the dissection of the brain. As its several parts were successively treated of, they were thrown into a pail of water placed at hand to receive them. The action itself, the evidently thoughtless and unconcerned manner, the mere effect of habit I mean, in which it was performed, together with the feelings and reflections then awakened, determined the fate of my attendance on a course of lectures, and the sullen splash of the water, as each mangled portion of what was once the seat of the highest order of known intelligence on earth sunk beneath its surface, tolled to me the knell of my attachment to the study of surgery. At length the lecturer held up a small round substance, about the size of a pea; after a few remarks on it, he said, this had been considered the seat of the soul; sometimes, he added, a slight pressure will cause it to explode with a report similar to that of a small pistol, then holding it up between his thumb and finger, he paused a moment—pressed it—it snap faintly—and he smiled! and tossed it into the pail of water. I shuddered involuntarily. It was the body of a pirate which before me, still it was the body of a fellow creature, and the action, the manner of performing it, the light remark attending it, above all, that smile which followed it, oh Heaven!!”

TOWNSHIP OF LAND IN MAINE.—A valuable tract of Land, situated on the Penobscot, will be sold at a bargain.

Also—several parts of Townships. Apply to W. R. HALL, No 5 Congress st., up stairs. *august*

CADIZ AND ST UBBES SALT.—700 lbs. Cadiz Salt—300 lbs. Ubbes—for sale by LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wt. *august*

VIOLINS, FLUTES, &c.—A few fine toned Violins, also some fine German Flutes—for sale low at WHITNEY'S Auction and Commission Rooms, Nos 30 & 32 Washington st. *july 16*

WANTED.—A young man in a W. I. Good tsore. A young man in a hotel. First rate waiters.

A man to do cooking. A woman to do washing.

Several girls in families—apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimac and Friend streets, near the City Scales. *august 11*

CHOPTAL'S AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTERY.—CHEMISTRY applied to Agriculture, by John Anthony Choptal, Count of Chanteloup, Peer of France, Member of the Institute, &c. Just received and for sale by MARSH CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington St. *august 11*

WINTED.—A young man who is perfectly acquainted with the business, in a situation as Bar Keeper in a Hotel. Apply to G. H. MARDEN, corner of Merrimac and Friend Streets, near the City Scales. *august 11*

BROUGHAM'S NATURALE ON THE EARTH, AND THE ADVANTAGE OF THE STUDY.—for sale by MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 133 Washington st. *august 11*

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TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1835.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE.

THE BOYDEN MALLEABLE CAST IRON and Steel Casting Company, recently established at East Boston, now ready for operation, are prepared to furnish Malleable Iron Castings to order, to the amount of twenty tons per week. From the great perfection to which this art is now carried, they can confidently warrant their Castings to be of a superior quality to any heretofore made.

The Company request the attention of Manufacturers of Cotton, Woolen, and other machinery, to this valuable article—superior, for many uses in their line, to the best wrought Iron and Steel—and afforded at much less price.

Hardware Dealers, Platers and Carriage Builders, are notified, that by forwarding their orders, with a pattern or drawing or description of the article wanted, to the Company's Agents, they will be promptly supplied on liberal terms.

Furnishers are employed by the Company, who will make Patterns of any description, on receiving the drawings and specifications.

Wanted to hire, 200 men for Moulders—such as have not heretofore worked at the business, will be preferred. Apply to JOS. MARINER, 109 State st., H. RAYMOND & CO, 214 Pearl st., N. ALEXR. BOYDEN, at the Foundry, *July 28—copis&osm* East Boston.

HARDWARE, NAILS AND HOLLOW WARE.

ICE & LIVING, Nos 54 Kirby and 72 Water st., have received by the St. Lawrence, Cisthian and other late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of SHEFFIELD & BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, consisting in part of the following—

Sandler's Cast Steel

Cast Steel Suckles

Knives and Forks

Pen, Pocket,

Shoe, Butch-

Bread & Knives

Rodgers' 'Elliot,'

Wide & Watch-

Razors

Snuff and Barber's

Shears

Cast Steel Pit,

Cross Cut, Hand,

SAWS,

and Iron Back

Files, all kinds

Chisel and Gouges

Plane Irons

Hemming & Son's Needles

Budle and Point Pins

Snuffer, Tea and Bread Trays

Steel Snuffers

Brass Goods, all kinds

Scissors and Nail Gimlets

Box Thread

Box Rules

Iron Compasses

Norfolk, Bright,

Brass & Brass

LATCHES

Iron Candlesticks

Brass do

Cap Wire, Nos 4 5 6

Fish Hooks

Braces and Bits

Awls and Tacks

Iron and Steel Squares

They have also on hand of AMERICAN MANUFACTURE

Gasks Cut Nails

Marine Forks

Hairpins do

Backstrap

ELS

Caststeel do

SHOV

Passionate, d

SCYTHES

Goose Necked

HOES

Pronged and

Cast Steel

Farwells

HOSES

Quills and Ink

Writing Paper

Whip Lashes

Bonnet Paper

Razor Straps

Bellows

Silver Pencil Cases

Brass Andiron

Win Rowland's

Philadelphia Mills

Cross Cut

SAWS

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Wooden Nails

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1835.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

The following call upon the citizens of Boston has been signed by *fourteen hundred and forty-eight* of our most respectable and influential inhabitants, without political distinction:

To all friends of the Union and of the Constitution:

The citizens of Boston, without distinction of party, who are opposed to the proceedings of the advocates for the immediate emancipation of the slaves of the South—and who, however they may regard slavery as an evil, yet look with distrust and abhorrence upon all measures which may tend to instigate the blacks to insubordination and insurrection, determined and willing to abide, at all hazards, by the Constitution, and to preserve inviolate the pledged faith of the Republic, which has flourished and is still flourishing under the auspices of that sacred Charter,—all such citizens are requested to meet at Faneuil Hall on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, there and then to make known to our countrymen of the South, that we recognize their constitutional rights; that we will sustain them in the possession of them; and that we deplore the unauthorized interference of those, who, with a professed zeal for the amelioration of the condition of the slaves, are either forging for them new fetters, or placing in imminent peril the lives and property of the white population.

The Democrat.—The democrat is not only a patriot, but a philanthropist—he desires not only the glory, but the happiness of his countrymen—he wishes to see the people happy in proportion to the increase of their national wealth. He is a lover of justice. He is unwilling to assist in promoting the aggrandisement of one class of the people at the expense of another. He seeks to promote the greatest good of the greatest number, which is effected, not by sacrificing the interests of the few to that of the many, but by affording equal privileges, and opportunities to all. The democrat does not like the aristocrat, endeavor to obtain exclusive privileges for a certain class of the people,—he wishes to secure to them only their natural rights. The democrat is satisfied with justice, the aristocrat seeks monopoly. Though always contending for the interest of the mass of the people, he does not seek to obtain for them any benefits and advantages which ought not to be enjoyed by all classes—but he is always anxious to prevent any class from obtaining such a monopoly of wealth, as to enable them thereby to obtain a monopoly of privileges. He opposes the measures of the rich men's party, not with feelings of envy or with a desire to humble or to injure them, but with the design of preventing their use of wealth as an engine of political power, by which they might, after a few generations, render one class of the people completely subservient to another. He feels no wish to deprive them of the superior advantages of wealth which they have obtained by their honest industry and enterprise, and which they have a perfect, natural right to enjoy. But he opposes all their claims to superior political privileges on account of their wealth, and all those measures by which they would render money itself the only means of creating wealth, and thereby exclude the enterprising poor from the path of riches. In the opinion of the democrat the political privileges and the personal opportunities and advantages of all men, when they enter upon the busy stage of life, ought to be equal. No man ought, on account of his father's merits or his father's good fortune, to commence life with any political advantages which are not enjoyed by all. Hence the democrat is constantly arrayed in opposition to the rich men's party, in almost all their political movements. His conduct, therefore, seems invidious, to many. They cannot believe that he is actuated by honorable motives, because they do not in the majority of cases perceive the unequal tendency of those measures which they themselves recommend. Many of the laboring classes likewise are struck with the apparent invidiousness of his motives, as they are represented to them by their wealthy neighbors, whose judgment they highly respect and upon whose liberality they may be partially dependent. They are induced, therefore, by their moral feelings, and their incorrect judgment, to condemn him whom they ought to approve, and to enlist with the party who are their political rivals—because many of the latter are their personal friends. Many of the measures of the democrat seem to the prudent portion of the community, as having too much of a radical tendency, because they take that view of his measures which has been represented to them by their rich and respectable neighbors, who are perhaps brethren with them in the church, and, to all appearance, attached to their personal interest. Many of the people are thus induced to oppose the democrat and his party, from their bigoted attachment to certain customs, laws and institutions, which they fear it is his design to overthrow; and they would rather risk the loss of their liberties and natural rights by uniting with the aristocracy (which is always the conservative party) than to encourage innovation by uniting with the democracy. Yet the democrat has no design of remodelling the institutions of his country any farther than the preservation of justice requires. But his opposition to the encroachments of the priesthood is represented as religious—his opposition to the monopolizing spirit of the capitalists, is stigmatised as agrarianism, and a variety of such reproachful epithets are cast upon him by those very individuals for whom the people are accustomed to entertain the highest respect, those who are in high standing on account of their wealth and piety.

The office of the Lynn Chronicle was rather roughly handled on Thursday night, in consequence of some remarks made by the editor in relation to the anti-slavery riot in that town—his sign was torn down and his windows washed with eggs—Bad business.

There was a slight attempt at disturbance made at Washington on Thursday night—but the mob were deterred from acts of violence by the appearance of an armed force.

Military.—The Providence Light Infantry will be escorted into the city this morning by the City Guards, and to their encampment at the South part of the Common, and from thence at 2 o'clock P. M. to Chelsea, where the two companies will dine at the invitation of the Guards.

The publication of the New York Mirror is necessarily suspended, in consequence of the burning down of its printing office. It will be resumed in two or three days. Publication office, as heretofore, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets.

The New-York Evening Post has obtained from the Navy Department, and published, a copy of the proceedings in the trial of Captain Reid of the Navy, for his treatment to Midshipman Wilson, on board the Constellation frigate. We think from a perusal of the evidence that there can be no doubt of Captain Reid's unfitness for the station he holds—that he is not only tyrannical in his general conduct, but rash and passionate to such an extent as to render him an unsafe depositary for such absolute power as is necessarily confided to the commander of a public ship.

A portion of the testimony, however, should be taken with some grains of allowance, as several of the witnesses had themselves had personal difficulties with the accused.

In regard to the particular offence for which Captain Reid was arraigned, we think there can be but one opinion—and that must be that his punishment of Midshipman Wilson was not only disproportionate to the offence committed, but dictated by feelings unbecoming an officer of his superior standing. We are aware how necessary strict discipline is, on board a ship of war—we admit that the most implicit obedience to the commands of those in authority, (always presuming that those commands will be *reasonable*) is essential to the efficiency of the service—but no circumstances can justify the infliction of a punishment calculated to break the spirit of an officer, or dampen those feelings of honorable pride, without which he would be a mere machine, like the cannon which is discharged by the application of the torch.

Human nature is such, that we are all of us, at one time or another, in need of favor and indulgence—and, surely, the waywardness and indiscretion of youth has a high claim upon the forbearance of riper age: In saying this we would distinguish between settled malignity or habitual insubordination, and those errors, thoughtlessly committed, which are justly chargeable to the effervescence of youthful feeling—and even if Midshipman Wilson was guilty of the former, it would have been better, we think, to have tried and dismissed

in from the service, than to have inflicted any punishment calculated to induce him to forget that he was a man, and expected to fill some honorable station in the community of which he was a member. There are very few circumstances which will justify corporal punishment; and the object of all punishment is, or should be, the reformation, not the degradation, of him who is doomed to receive it. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it is better to appeal to a man's honor, than to his physical feelings—it is the *mind* we wish to reform, not the *body*, for the latter is but the servant of the former, and only executes its behests. By punishing the one, you punish the *principal*—the other, only the instrument.

The Steam Boat Mail.—The new arrangement by which this mail is brought from Providence to this city in a gig, is the subject of many remarks. The mail does not generally arrive until three hours after the passengers in the rail road cars, which gives the latter a decided advantage in all commercial operations, over those who depend upon the former for the domestic and foreign intelligence by which they are regulated. It has been stated, and never, to our knowledge, contradicted, that the exorbitant price for the transmission of the mail demanded by the rail road corporation, was the cause of its removal from the cars—that they were not satisfied, but demanded such a sum for the service as the Providence Post-master did not feel authorized to pay. The directors and managers of the corporation have shown themselves to be very short sighted men, if the facts we have alluded to are true—for they ought to know that they are dependant upon public patronage for the business necessary to support their road, and that the public cannot and will not be forced to pay exorbitantly for the service it requires. Rail Roads and canals are chartered for the public benefit, and not exclusively to advance individual interests—and their directors will find that in managing them, as in doing any thing else, a fair, honorable and liberal policy is the best.

The Theatres are in full operation—the Warren hoisted its flag a week or two since, and has been crowded nightly. Messrs Scott and Williamson are engaged at this establishment, and have proved very attractive. The Tremont was opened to a large audience last evening, for the first time this season, who were delighted at the magnificent style in which Mr Barry has fitted it up during the recess—it is now the most elegant theatre in the Union. A complete revolution has been effected in its interior arrangement which adds vastly to its convenience, while the decorations are truly dazzling.

For the Morning Post.

Simple Cure for the Bite of Spider.—Having read in the Post an account of the sufferings of a Lady in New York, from the bite of a Spider, I would mention a remedy, which I know from my own experience, to be effectual:—Take rich earth and mix it with cold water till it attains the consistence of a poultice, then cover the part bitten, and all the parts affected, renewing, from time to time, the earth, as it becomes dry, and in a short time the poison will be entirely extracted.

P.

The Exhibition of the Statue of CLEOPATRA will close on the 22d instant. We understand it has been visited by a large number of persons, and that it has given very general satisfaction.

Accident.—A horse attached to an elegant chaise, in which were a gentleman and lady, got frightened, yesterday, at Lowell, by the rail road cars, ran away, broke the chaise so as to ruin it, and seriously injured its occupants.

On Monday, the 3d inst. Mr HIRAM DIXON of Elliot, in this State, in company with Mr SAMUEL BULARD, of Barnstead, N. H. went to the outer harbor on a fishing excursion, intending to return the evening of the same day. The masts and sails were picked up on Sunday, 15 miles south of the Isles of Shoals, by Capt. Stewart of sloop Lydia, of Portsmouth. The ears and a part of the boat were found on Hog Island, one of the Isle of Shoals. There seems to be no room to doubt that the persons named are drowned.—*Eastern Argus.*

The Waldboro, Patriot states that the body of Capt. Small, Bath, who was lost in attempting to land from big Samuel, wrecked a short time since on Half Way Rock, between Portland and Seguin, has been found by some fishermen near Small Point.

The publication of the New York Mirror is necessarily suspended, in consequence of the burning down of its printing office. It will be resumed in two or three days. Publication office, as heretofore, at the corner of Ann and Nassau streets.

POLICE COURT.

Crowded Lodgings and its consequences.—It behoves all neighbors to cultivate a spirit of peace, particularly if they are necessarily compelled to live in close contiguity, out of a regard for the pecuniary convenience of cheap rent, even at an equal expense of comfort, in crowded quarters. The first case tried yesterday morning was one in which a neighborly forbearance between the parties was peculiarly requisite to the well-being of both, and the personal liberty of one; for example—Thomas Donelly and family and Patrick Flavin and family, and their boarders, were "joint," and, certainly, "several," occupants of one middle-sized room in Broad street. As he was about turning in on Sunday night, Donelly took offence at some real or imaginary encroachment upon his territories, by Flavin's family, and as the dispute involved a question of boundary lines, and the expedient of appointing commissioners, and calling in the assistance of an umpire—his Majesty the King of Holland, for instance—did not occur to him, he proposed to settle it by an appeal to arms—the final arbitrator between sovereign and independent powers.—Queen Donelly and Queen Flavin both threw themselves at the feet of the revengeful Donelly, and implored him to pause from his bloody purpose, in the name of the little innocent children who clung to their knees.—But Donelly's blood was up, and he answered their moving and motherly appeal, by catching up a cricket, and laying open both their heads, by a couple of swift descending blows; he then suddenly seized the children by the hair of the head and dashed their naked bodies against the walls of the room. The groans of the mothers and the screeches of the children brought watchman Stratton and others to their rescue. When they entered, the blood was gushing in torrents from the heads of the women, but the children did not appear to be dangerously hurt. As his conduct was the direct effect of drinking, Donelly was of course sent to the house of correction, where he will be accommodated with a cell, all to himself.

Late Hours.—John Fitzgerald went out about 9 on Saturday night, and told his dear wife, that he would return in fifteen minutes, or less. Well, fifteen, twenty, thirty minutes, mingled in the oblivion of the past; and ten, eleven, and twelve o'clock followed tediously after them, but no John Fitzgerald came home to comfort his cheerless wife, and, after bolting the gate, she prepared for her solitary slumbers, but about a quarter before one in the morning, she heard his staggering steps approaching, and soon after a thundering assault upon the gate, accompanied by oaths heavy enough to produce an earthquake. With fear and trembling, she unbolted the gate, and timidly chid him for staying out so late. He replied to her mild reproof, by knocking her down in the alley, for which he was instantly arrested by the watch, who had been fortunately attracted to the spot by his noise at the gate. In January last, he was sent to the House of Correction, for a similar offence, while in a state of brutal intoxication:—on that occasion, his child was laying dead in the room, and he dashed his fist through the lid of the coffin, and mangled the infant corpse shockingly. The law only allows such monsters six months in the House of Correction, which was meted out to him by the Court with unusual expedition.

Announces for Governor and Lieut. Governor.—Judge Morton and William Foster are truly democratic and radical in their general views and notions on all subjects, and particularly those connected with the domestic policy of our State—more so than any other men who can be found in the community who have had so many inducements to arrange themselves on the side of the aristocracy.

Judge Morton was bred and educated a lawyer, and has been for a long time a Judge—a life officer—and Mr Foster is and always has been a man of fortune. Aristocratic influences have been thrown about them and yet they have resisted them, and are as practical men for such is Judge Morton in an eminent degree—among the most radical and steady friends of liberal views and the rights of equality that can be found in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. With regard to Judge Morton, we can speak of personal knowledge.—He is opposed to the monopoly system and to all the aristocratic influences which have been attempted to be ingratiated into the policy of this State. He is the plain, practical, common-sense man—acquainted with the wants, the wishes, and the every day business of the people. He is not like his opponent, a man of theory without practice—he is not a learned professor but a stern possessor of the very knowledge which would make him eminently a fit person to be placed in the chair of the chief magistracy of this Commonwealth.—With such a man at our head, old Massachusetts would be what she ought to be in the councils of our nation, second to no other State. Let the democracy do justice to themselves, and Massachusetts will take an enviable stand among the members of the Union.—*Worcester Rep.*

Freedom of the Jail.—It appears that young Onderdonk, when deposited in the prison in the Park, the night prior to his trial, from an innate love of liberty, as was supposed, procured a screw-driver, and with it took off the locks of the doors of the apartments in which the Long Island prisoners, Ricklow and others, were confined, let them all loose in the great hall, and with only one lock between them and liberty, advised them to break out and run away. They however declined accepting the invitation, and refused to rush upon the keeper, or to liberate themselves, as requested. The same young man, also the night prior to his trial, by the same means, contrived to let 1st young Tibbits into his room, and they lodged together. Since then, however, their friendship has ceased, and they commune together no longer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Norwich and Worcester Rail Road.—The Engineers have completed their survey this week, and presented their Report to the Directors. The route is very inviting—following the valleys of the rivers from "the heart" of old Massachusetts to Long Island Sound.—The distance from the depot at Worcester to steam navigation at Norwich, is only sixty-one miles.—*Worcester Rep.*

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New England interference with Slavery.—To show the *impropriety* of non-slaveholding States interfering with the blacks of slaveholding States, I will suppose the case reversed, and the slaveholding States to be interfering with the blacks of the non-slaveholding States. Suppose a few uneasy spirits of the South, with some misguided supporters, seeing that the blacks of the North, through the prejudices of the whites were deprived of many of those privileges guaranteed to them as citizens, by the Constitution, were to send their newspapers, tracts and emissaries, stimulating the blacks to assert their right to mix indiscriminately with the whites, in their churches, theatres and public festivals, to share the honors and emoluments of office, and to amalgamate, as though there were no difference of color. To do this peaceably if possible, but forcibly if necessary. Let us suppose one thing more to make the case equal, that the number of the blacks here bore the same proportion to the whites as they do at the South. What, under such circumstances, would be our feelings towards that portion of the South, who should be guilty of such a crime? Before this question could be fairly answered, it would be necessary that we should have learned, by previous experience, that our property, nay, our lives depended on the quiet or good feelings of our black population.

Let us take another view, and suppose the wishes of the abolitionists accomplished, by the slaves of the whole country being made free, and told thenceforth they were to take care of themselves; more ignorant of the world than our children, what would be their fate? What would the fate of the present generation of children, were parents to close their doors upon them, and tell them thenceforth they must take care of themselves? What greater cruelty could possibly be devised?

To turn the happiest period of human life, (because ignorant of its dangers, cares and anxieties) at once, to the most wretched, where dangers, and trials, in every form, would assail them, and find them totally unprepared to meet them. Does not this freedom from the dangers and cares of life, give to the slave a life of boyhood? He finds himself comfortably lodged, fed and clothed—the sick and the aged provided for, and the children of those who have families; the cares and anxieties for these provisions, being taken from the slave, and borne by his master. Let me contrast this true picture with a recent one from a New York paper, which describes a small two story wooden house taken down in this city, as having contained thirty-five families, eleven of which families occupied the garret, which was one floor without partition.

Would not the abolitionists show more *true philanthropy* by commencing their acts of charity at *home*, and when the poor whites are in a better condition than the blacks of the South, than to extend their charity to the slaves?

I have travelled at the South, and have passed several winters there, but never recollect to have seen several families in the same apartment. That there are instances of cruelty to the slaves, no one will deny, but I have met with many more at the North, towards our neighbors. Now the use the abolitionists are making of their rights and privileges, not only aims at the destruction of the property of our Southern neighbors, but at their very lives—nay, more, at the Union of these States, and consequently at our own property and lives,—and still more at the holy cause of freedom.

I am pleased with the proposition of a meeting on the subject of interfering with slavery, and would suggest to the members of our Legislature, whether a law might not be passed, on the principle of self-preservation, to prevent such interference in the affairs of our neighbors, as by reaction may affect ourselves.

JUSTICE.

Look out for Rogues!—The carpenter's shop of Cushing & Brown, in Purchase-street, was forcibly entered last Saturday night, and robbed. The tool chests and drawers were all broken open, and a number of valuable articles stolen.

An attempt was also made to enter the West India Goods Store of Messrs Southard & Steele, 61 Purchase street, from one of the back windows, but from some cause the villains did not accomplish their work.

An old Junk Store, opposite Otis' wharf, in Broad street, kept by Everett & Peirce, was entered by prying off one of the shutters with a chisel. Here their first attack was made upon the desk, which they opened with very little trouble, and not the smallest corner was left unsearched; the aggregate amount of their booty was EIGHTEEN CENTS.

The Grocery Store of John B. Callendar, 166, Washington-street, was also broken open on Saturday night. But the thieves not finding much cash on hand, and the other valuable articles being too burthenous for them to carry, after partaking of some refreshments, very quietly took their leave.—*Merc.*

Thieves again!—The house of Mr Charles Scudler, in Temple Place, was broken into by thieves on Saturday night last. They entered at the kitchen window, and after lighting a lamp, ransacked the lower part of the house, carrying off the silver spoons, &c. They then ascended to the parlor, pried open the drawers, but were frightened away by some noise in the house before they had got at the plate. In their haste they left some cut glass dishes in the yard, and a knife which they used to pry open the drawers.—*Ibid.*

Colored School at Canaan.—We learn verbally that Canaan, that agreeably to a previous vote of the town, on Monday last the inhabitants assembled with their oxen, and proceeded in a very regular and business-like manner to remove the building in which was kept the school for the promiscuous education of black and white scholars. They hitched to the building and drew it from the village about half a mile into a swamp where it was left safe and sound. During the proceedings some person appeared and attempted to read the riot act, to which no attention was paid—and after the removal was completed, a committee was appointed to wait upon the instructor of the school and give him fair and timely warning to quit the town forthwith.—*N. H. Patriot.*

Fire.—On Sunday morning, a fire broke out in a building at Cragie's Point, in East Cambridge, which was consumed. It was owned by Messrs. Binney & Rogers, and had been used for the storage of lumber and lime. It was no doubt the work of an incendiary. Loss, about \$200.

Mr Bellows, tavern keeper, of Worcester, was found dead in his cellar on the 8th inst., where he had gone for the purpose of drawing some cider. Supposed to have died in a fit.

The inhabitants of Hartford, Connecticut, are making preparations to celebrate the two hundredth anniversary of the settlement of that town by the Pilgrims.

Suicide.—A Frenchman, who has been for some time apparently insane, committed suicide yesterday (Sunday) afternoon at the Eagle Tavern in Charlestown, by cutting his throat with a razor.—*Merc.*

The Baltimore papers state that about thirty of the rioters in that city have been arrested and committed to prison, including several of the ringleaders.

STEAMBOAT LINE

FROM BOSTON TO GARDINER—Arrangement for August.

The new Steamer PORTLAND, Capt Jabez Howes, master, will leave Union wharf, Portland, for Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock, P.M., and Foster's wharf, Boston, for Portland, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P.M.

The Steamer McDONOUGH, Nath'l Kimball, master, will leave Union wharf, Portland, for Bath and Gardiner, every Wednesday and Sunday, at 8 o'clock, A.M.—and will leave Gardiner for Bath and Portland, every Monday and Friday at 8 o'clock, A.M.

FARE—From Boston to Portland, \$5.00
" " Portland, 3.00 and Found.
" " Portland to Bath, 1.50
" " Bath to Gardiner, 2.00

Agents—J. B. SMITH, BOSTON; CHARLES MOODY, Portland; G. JEWETT, Gardiner.

Will be in readiness to take the passengers from Gardiner to Hallowell and Augusta on the arrival of the boat—and will leave Augusta and Hallowell, for Gardiner, on the morning of the McDonough sailing.

PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, DOVER AND GREAT FALLS, N.H. AND SOUTH BERWICK, Maine.

Fare to Portsmouth, \$2.00
" " Dover, 2.25
" " Great Falls and South Berwick, 2.25

THE STEAM BOAT CITIZEN, Capt. J. L. CLENDENIN.

Will leave the T wharf, Boston, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, for Portsmouth, Dover and Great Falls, N.H. and South Berwick, Me.

Stages will be in readiness at Portsmouth, to take passengers to the above places. Seats in the stages may be secured on board the boat, and at the Dover Hotel.

Returning—will leave Portsmouth every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning, at 7 o'clock.

Stages will leave the above places for Portsmouth, in time to meet the boat.

Arrangements have been made with a Line of Packets to every Freshfield and to and from Dover, each trip.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to EDMUND WRIGHT JR., T wharf, or I. W. GOODRICH, 53 Washington street.

NAHANT STEAM BOAT—PERMANENT ARRANGEMENT.

The elegant low pressure Steam-boat FANNY, Capt. A. Marsh, will leave Fort Hill wharf for Nahant as follows—every week day at 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.—Sundays, at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Nahant at 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M. Fare, 25 cents isth July 15

FOR HARTFORD—REGULAR LINE.

TOMORROW.

The schooner ANV, Capt Goodspeed, will sail as above—for freight or passage apply to JOSHUA SEARS, No 14 Long wharf, HARTSHORN & ELLIS, No 7 Central wharf, or the captain on board, head of Central wharf, south side.

aug 14

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The fast sailing coppered ship DALMATION, Child, master, is loading at Commercial wharf, will receive light freight till Wednesday next and sail immediately after, and take steam at the Belize—for freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

2017 is 3sp S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk street.

FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The well known fast sailing coppered ship LOWELL, Crocker, master, is now ready to receive light freight, at Commercial wharf, and will sail on the 13th September, and take steam at the Belize—for freight or passage, apply to S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

is 3sp S. R. ALLEN, 110 Milk st.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Schooner ALABAMA, J. H. Howell master—apply to LOMBARD & WHITMORE, 31 Commercial wharf.

500 FREIGHT FROM ENGLAND TO BOSTON.—A freight may be obtained for a vessel of 300 or 400 tons between England and Boston, according to KENDALL & KINGSBURY, No. 17 India wharf.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Situated No 210 Ann street—for particulars, apply to CYRUS WAKEFIELD, 25 Commercial st.

epist—aut 5

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FOR NEW ORLEANS—PACKET LINE.

The new and superior fast sailing coppered ship ARCHIMEDES, 450 tons burthen, G. Lewis master, is now loading, and will position, sail on the 25th inst. For freight or passage having elegant and extensive accommodations—apply to the master on board at Lewis's North wharf, or to DANIEL DESHON, No 6 Long wharf.

Shippers are requested to send receipts with their goods.

is 3sp Steamer taken immediately on arrival at the Belize, isth Aug 18

Ellis Gray Loring, Treasurer.

Boston, August 6, 1835.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE, Tuesday, the 25th August /

THE CELEBRATED EXHIBITION OF THE STATUE OF CLEOPATRA

NOW OPEN AT HARDING'S GALLERY.—SCHOOL STREET.

Hours of exhibition from 8 A.M. to 10 P.M.

—aut 8

A CARD.—MR PAPANTI has the pleasure to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Boston, and its vicinity, that it is his intention to return to the city about the second week in September, when he will positively open his school for the instruction of pupils in the polite accomplishment of DANCING—particulars of his place and hours of attendance will be given hereafter.

3th aut 13

A RESPECTABLE GENTLEMAN, wishing

to find a housekeeper, capable of managing in almost any situation in life, will do well to call at the Intelligence Office, No 3 Bedford street, corner of Washington st.

*—aut 13

REMOVAL.—JAMES M. THOMPSON has removed from No 13 Long wharf to No 41 Central wharf.

WANTED, a situation as bookkeeper in a public house.

WANTED, a situation as bookkeeper, by a person who has been in the business for two years past—good recommendations can be given—enquire at ths office.

*—aut 8

BOARD.—A pleasant room, with Board, may be obtained by applying at 103 Cambridge st.

*—aut 13

WANTED, in a Jewelry Store, a smart active young man, about 17 years of age—good recommendations will be required—enquire at this office.

*—aut 8

ANTED.—At the Roxbury India Rubber Factory, from 30 to 50 Females acquainted with the Tailoring business—good references will be required.

tt—aut 18

MACKEREL BARRELS.—400 Mackerel Barrels for sale by TAYLOR & WALDRON, No 59 Broad st.

aut 8

MUSIC TUITION.—WILLIAM PEASE, Professor of Music (from London) and Organist of Brutile Square Church, Boston respectfully acquaints the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city, that he proposes giving instructions on the Organ, Piano Forte, and Singing. Terms, &c. made known, by applying at his residence, No 56 Belknap st, a few doors from Mount Vernon st.

N. B.—He has on hand a splendid assortment of Gold Lace, Silver do, Gold Cord, Silver do, Gold and Silver Ornaments and Ladies' Head Dresses &c.

COMMON ROSIN.—300 lbs in rcls in shipping order.

For sale by FERDINAND E. WHITE, No 22 Long Wharf.

*—aut 8

LOST.—On Monday, between Richmond st, and Fort Hill through Commercial and India streets, a small memorandum, of no value to any one—but the owner, whose name is written in it. The finder shall be rewarded if he will be seen at this office.

*—aut 8

SPIRITS TURPENTINE, Boston manufactured, for sale by FERDINAND E. WHITE, 22 Long Wharf.

*—aut 8

BOARD WANTED by a lady and two children, in a private family, in the vicinity of Bo-ton, where there may be a communication with the city in the hourly coaches.

Apply to No 3 Federal street.

*—aut 8

A GOOD CHANCE is now offered for a person with a small capital, to purchase a small stock, with the stand, of a second hand furniture ware-room, which has been occupied us such for the last four years—the present occupant having some other object in view, would dispose of the whole at a bargain, if applied for soon—apply at this office.

*—aut 8

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership hereinbefore existing under the firm of WILLIAM GODDARD & SON, was dissolved on the 27th ult. by the death of the senior partner. The affairs of the firm will be closed by the surviving partner.

WM. W. GODDARD.

*—aut 8

OFFICE TO RENT.—The subscriber being obliged to be absent most of the time for one year, would lease for that term, the Office No 35 State street, occupied by him—application may be made at the Insurance Office, above, or to

WILLIAM BUTTER.

*—aut 8

TO LET.—Cellar under No 8 State st—well calculated

for a Wine Cellar—apply at No 8.

ff—aut 8

TREMONT THEATRE.

FIRST NIGHT OF MR & MRS LEWIS.

THIS EVENING, August 19,

Will be performed Milhan's Tragedy of FAZIO—or, The Italian Wife.

Fazio Mr Smith
Duke Mrs Lewis
Blanche Aldabella
Mrs Smith
Mrs Lewis

To conclude with the Musical Farce, in 2 acts, called CHILDREN IN THE WOOD!

Walter Mr R. Scott
Sir Rowland Hought
Josephine Mrs Blake

Doors open at 7—the Curtain will rise at 7½ o'clock.

Boxes 50 cents—Parquet 50 cents—Pit 25 cents.

FOSTER'S COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

116 WASHINGTON STREET—(Over the Bookstore of Perkins, Marvin & Co.)

AT this institution the mercantile education of young gen-tlemen is completed in a superior and expeditious manner. Penmanship, arithmetic, book-keeping and taught on an original and improved plan, with particular reference to the science of the Counting-house.

Foster's System of Rapid Writing is, in the highest degree,

simple and effective—easily acquired and easily applied to practice. It presents no obstacles—the Clerk acquires a masterly use of the pen and reaps the benefit in an increased salary—the Book-keeper is taught a neat round hand, which is an ornament to the Ledger—the Merchant is enabled to write with ease and freedom—and every person, with moderate application, may acquire a beautiful running hand.

Book-keeping is taught in a practical manner—the learner is exercised in buying and selling—making out invoices and account sales—receiving and accepting bills—effecting insurance, and in keeping the Day Book, Journal and Ledger in the most approved forms. The subject of closing and re-opening books—balancing and adjusting individual and partnership accounts—concerning debts and credits, &c. is explained and illustrated—in short, an attempt will be made to teach whatever concerns the well-regulated Counting-house.

Classes—morning, afternoon and evening.—Blank Books, Pens, Ink and Paper, furnished without extra charge.

TERMS.—For a course of Lessons in Penmanship—in which the pupil is taught, upon simple and rational principles, to write a neat, rapid, business hand, so as to be easily acquired and permanently retained.—\$12.

For a course of Lessons in Book-keeping, by Single and Double Entry—in which the pupil will open, post and balance two complete sets of books, and be qualified to act as Book-keeper in the most extensive and diversified establishment.—\$12.

For a course of Lessons in Commercial Calculations—by those who have neglected their Arithmetic when young, in a short time, acquire the most simple and expeditious methods of performing the various computations which occur in the business of the Counting-house.—\$10.

Dr. PHILIPS' ARCANUM.—The Syrup for the Cure of scrofula, Eruptions or Diseases of the skin, Syphilis or Venereal Complaints, Jaundie, Ulcers in the Throat and other parts of the body, Mortal Affections, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Deep-seated pain in the Muscles, Bones, &c. and a Regenerator of the system, particularly useful in rheumatic affections, &c. &c.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Having been much acquainted with the medical qualities and having tested the effects of Dr Phillips' Arcanum, I feel much confidence in saying it is a preparation of medicine greatly superior to any thing of the kind, in curing those chronic diseases for which it is intended, and recommend it to invalids in preference to any other article whatever.

Dr. SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, M. D.

New York, March 25, 1830.

I know of no preparation more efficacious than Dr Phillips' Arcanum for the Cure of scrofula, Eruptions or Diseases of the skin, Syphilis or Venereal Complaints, Jaundie, Ulcers in the Throat and other parts of the body, Mortal Affections, Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Blood, Deep-seated pain in the Muscles, Bones, &c. and a Regenerator of the system, particularly useful in rheumatic affections, &c. &c.

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